

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Hobbs, living on the Mason, went at noon into his field to weigh cotton. His friend that his negro man Abe, who had his legs cut off, he has knees, which, being well padded, he walked on without difficulty, had done no picking that morning. He approached him in front, and was leaning a little over him, and in the act of snapping him behind, when the negro seized him by the collar. Mr. Hobbs pulled out his knife, when the negro, seizing his arm, and pulling it toward him, put out of his sleeve in his mouth, and then succeeded in throwing him down. The knife falling, Abe picked it up, opened it, and at once counteracted using it on his master. He first ripped his abdomen open, making a gash of eight or nine inches cutting upward toward the ribs. He then struck his victim in another part of the abdomen, and under each collarbone. As assistance coming up, the field was taken off his victim and secured. Mr. Hobbs was taken to his house and lingered with his wounds eighteen hours when he died. Abe was tried, found guilty, and hung.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

If a man should say that he had, during this season of commercial embarrassment, looked into all the livery stables and pawnshops, and had not been able to discover that a single animal had suffered from hunger or perished by starvation, in consequence of it; if he should then add that he had gone through the habitations of the poor in this city, and found many who were suffering from destitution; and if he should then conclude that it were better to be a horse or a cow than a human being, we could scarcely admire his logic or his humanity.

Yet this is precisely the logic and the humanity of those who undertake to compare the condition of the South with that of the Northern workingman. In this time of temporary distress, and to argue that, because the personal wants of the slaves are cared for, while the personal wants of the workingmen are precariously supplied, the condition of the slaves is better than the condition of the workingmen. The slave is property, like the horse and the cow, and so long as he can be sold for a pittance, will be kept in a tolerable subsistence, like the horse and the cow; but the workingman is not property, he is a person, and as a person he is exposed to the vicissitudes of the personal condition.

We eat now longer since, from a Richmond paper, which announced the stoppage of certain tobacco-factories in which slaves were employed, the following commentary:

"What becomes of the unhappy slaves? Are they reduced to want, or driven to earn a scant subsistence by excessive labor? Not at all. On the contrary, they are as well supplied with all the provisions of a comfortable existence as if they were yielding the largest profit to their employers. They may be seen idling along the streets with an aspect of perfect content and exuberant good nature; for they are secure against destitution, whether calamity may overtake their masters."

The panic has produced the same effect in the North, only in an infinitely more intense degree. There, too, a great number of operatives are thrown out of employment; but for them, this circumstance is fraught with the most terrible consequences. Dependent upon the wages of their daily labor, the shortest pause in their occupations, or even a slight interval, a proportionate diminution is the means of subsistence.

Hindred labor in the North will be stricken with incontinence and universal paralysis, and hundreds of thousands of operatives will be thrown upon the world without a penny when winter sets in with all its severities. In want of bread, in want of fuel, in want of clothing—indeed, in short, of all the necessities of life, they are condemned to endure inconceivable suffering. Physical privation always engenders social and political discontent, and this multitude of hungry and abject malcontents will visit the marble palaces, sumptuous tables and gorgeous raiment of the wealthy class, with any other feeling than quiet submission to the caprices of fortune. Neither will they think any the better of institutions which allow, if they do not encourage, such ungodly inequalities of condition. Their destination will declare itself in some demonstration against the repose of society and the stability of government. Men at last are animals, and when suffering from hunger and a sense of injustice, they are capable of a ferocity that might shame brute beasts. Famine gives the tragic touch to the first French revolution. Under similar circumstances, the mob of New York will exhibit as little humanity as is recorded of the crusade of St. Anthony.

We hope this man is not whistling before he is out of the woods, we hope that the later reports from the manufacturing districts in England, and the fall in the price of cotton, will not convince him, practically, that his self-sufficient grandiloquence were rather hasty. We hope what he supposes will prove true, and that the South will steer clear of the distress which is just now afflicting the greater part of the civilized world. But, granting that it should occur in this instance—which is not probable—would that justify his assumption and reasoning? Is it true that the slaves are, under all circumstances, such fortunate instruments from the evil incident to the social state? Judging by the experience of this past, we cannot decide. No! In seasons of distress the slaves suffer with their masters, which fact was frequently proved in the years following the great explosion of 1857. A New Orleans editor, writing from Mississippi in that year, said of the planters in that state, for example:

"They are now left without provisions and the means of living for the present year. In this dilemma, planters whose crops have been from one hundred to seven hundred bushels, find themselves forced to come in need of life and support of themselves and their slaves. In many places heavy planters compel their slaves to labor for the means of subsistence, rather than sell them at such ruinous rates. There are at this moment thousands of slaves in Mississippi that know not where the next morsel is to come from. The master must be ruined to see those wretches from being starved."

We might quote a dozen other paragraphs, to the same purport, in reference to that period; nor would it be difficult to pick from the newspapers even in the ordinary times instances of actual starvation of slaves through the neglect or poverty of their owners. When the crops fail at the South, as they sometimes do, there is destitution there for the laboring class, as there is everywhere else under a similar calamity. In 1855, we remember the oven was short in the South, and the papers were burdened with complaints of the general distress. "For several weeks past," wrote the Pickens, (Alabama) Republican of June 5th, "we have noticed accounts of distress, for the want of bread, particularly in Western Georgia, and East and middle Alabama." "We regret," says the Pensacola Daily News of May 26th, same year, "that we are unable to publish the letter of Governor Winston, accompanied by a memorial to him from the citizens of Randolph county, shewing a great destitution of breadstuffs in that vicinity, and calling loudly for relief." The Chairmen of the South also that "great destitution in regard to provisions of all kinds, especially corn, prevails in Perry county." "Having escaped famine, as we hope we have," says the Montgomery Mail, copied into the Savannah Georgian of June 25th, "we trust the planting community will never again suffer themselves to be brought so closely in view of it. Their want of thrift and foresight have caused the whole country in an awful condition." I am free to confess," wrote the Hon. Sam Pearson, Judge of Probate, of Chambers county, Alabama, to the editor of the Montgomery Journal, "that I had no idea of the destitution that prevails in this country. Why, sir, what do you think of a widow and her children living for three days and nights on boiled weeds, called pepper grass?" He states in the same letter that the Commissioners' Court were obliged to contribute to the destitute of that region. The Dalton (Georgia) Times, about the same period, said, "Many slaves, without any care or the means to procure any food, are now starving for lack of food. Poor men are offering to work for a peck of corn a day. If one comes with a mule, if I part with the little I have."

This was in a season of calamity, but at the best of seasons, the slave is in a situation one removed from paperiness. What is a permanent condition with him, would be regarded by the free laborer as a great hardship, even if only occasionally inflicted. According to all the statistics, it is only made from twenty-five to forty dollars a year to support a slave; and course he is fed and clothed upon that meager sum; and, though a slight allowance must be made for the difference of climate, there's not a working man in the whole North who would not regard himself an out and out beggar if compelled to feed and clothe himself upon such a pittance.

Nor is it true that the free workman has no recourse in adverse seasons, but starvation and ruin. If a prudent man at all, he lays up in the years of plenty for the years of famine, and when sickness or party of trade fall upon him, he has very often the wherewithal to await a better time. He has his house over his head, his little plot of ground, his cellar well supplied; and in the case, where the lowest interests are apt to accumulate, he has not unfreely money in the bank. It is estimated that the savings institutions of this state contain some thirty millions of dollars, invested from the surplus of working people, for the most part; and, at a pinch, this ring-necked country would prove no inconsiderable reliance to them. It would support every slave in the state of Virginia for several years, with a remainder over for the white folks. Let us believe that she reserved and invested earnings of the free laborers—the mechanicks and workmen of the North—when the Rich mond paper contemplates so much commiseration and dismay—would be sufficient to buy up the whole state of Virginia, real and personal "niggers" and all!

Mr. Douglass most stoutly asserted Charleston Bigler's young man, "Oh intrepid Democracy," never was there so pure a Democrat; his eloquence, too, is that of the real Cincinnati sort, and his devotion to "that bold, frank man," as Douglass calls Mr. Buchanan, has been so tried and tested "good" that he deserves the nomination for 1860. Cheers for the orator of the Senate! Cheers for the rising statesman! Bigler shall be President in 1860!

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 2, 1858.

FIELD NOTES.

ATWATER, CHRISTMAS, 1857.

Dear M.: The evening of Thursday the 17th, found us at Marlboro; but having an appointment at New Baltimore, some three miles distant. The night was dark and rainy, the roads next to impassable for horse flesh, and the prospect for a meeting anything but encouraging. Having called a council of war, we agreed to divide our forces, and I was the one selected to make a de-
scent upon Baltimore. A couple of volunteers proposed to accompany me, and having equipped ourselves with overcoats, umbrellas and lanterns, we resolved to accomplish as much as we, whom

we are not of class when we are abroad,

so as not to go to bed at night to be started at the sound of every bell; that no one disturbed the stability or repose of society here, and that riots and rebellions, should they occur, have no more decided enemies than the great body of the working people. It is only the vilest sort of demagogues, in the large cities, made frantic by bad rum and misled by politicians, who have any quarrel with the laws, or who can threaten the public peace. No prominent element of discord exists among us, as a fundamental part of the social structure; nor would our vast organized and voluntary charities permit any transient source of suffering to fester into violent and malignant woes.

From the Minnesota Republican.

"No Rights which White Men are Bound to Reserve"—The Tawny dogma finds a willing echo in the North-West. The Board of Education in St. Paul have decided to refuse to the free colored children of that city, the privilege of an Education in the common schools. Does that sound like an anomaly, reader, to be written and read in a land of Liberty?"—St. Anthony News.

We do not understand that the Board of Education in St. Paul have decided to refuse to the free colored children of that city the privilege of an Education in the Common Schools?—We do not wish to understand so, but we are forced to believe that something is wrong—what that is we leave the board to explain.—St. Paul Times.

And if "something is wrong," why do you not investigate and expose it? why, if the Board of Education does not explain itself, let me do it for you. It is to be muchly wished. Give me the facts.

As the colored children in St. Paul permitted to attend the Public schools which are now in operation; and which their colored fathers helped to build? If the Republicans of Minnesota intend to deny the right of public education to that unfortunate class of their native fellow citizens, whose crime is that they are not of citizens, then let us be rid of them.

Having abandoned that place, we had no appointment for the following day, and my wife espoused the opportunity of meeting with the Marshall Sewing Circle at the house of Wm. Brooks. It is the custom to convene in the morning and sew through the day, once in two weeks. This seems in favor of devotion to the interests of the bondmen—it is a praiseworthy effort to accomplish the work proposed. And although the gold company and sumptuous dinner were decided attractions, yet still the cause was unmistakable and a resolute determination on the part of each to have it said of her, "she hath done what she could."

On Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon we held meetings at Union Chapel, where at least half our audience was composed of colored persons. This, to us, was a matter for surprise, until we learned that large numbers of the proscribed class had settled in that neighborhood, and we were glad to learn that they were not only among the most respectable of citizens, but also of the most respected. Here and there will perhaps be found one whose character is exceptionable. We were assured that all who live in that immediate vicinity, there has never been more than two or three whose habits were such as injuriously reflect upon the reputation that the colored people are content with prating in Liberty-trodden monomylities, while they sit as long as they wear out their lives in apologizing, explaining, and parrying the threats of the relentless foe, instead of grasping the true weapons of Freedom and Right, for the triumph of truth, as long as they suffer over self evident propositions, and present their platforms with a trembling hand, as though they didn't believe what they were saying, then go to work and prove their fidelity by their acts, as long as Republicans are content with "letting buck's intemperance wells and growing old in drawing nothing up," our party will be beaten and beaten, and beaten, till Slavery is everywhere triumphant and this Free Republic, wounded, blackened and bloody, croaches at the footstool of the Slave Power!

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Yester morning, a habeas corpus was before Judge Kane, in the case of a fugitive slave named Jacob Duren, aged thirty years, the property of Wm. M. Edelin, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Duren was arrested on Thursday, by Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Stewart, about four miles from Harrisburg. He was in jail, plowing at the time, and made no resistance whatever. The only witness examined was Thomas J. Chaw, of Calvert county, Md., and Edelin and Stewart.

Upon their testimony, the necessary papers were made out, and the fugitive was handed over to the custody of his master. Jacob had been with him for about eighteen months ago. Previously, he had lived in Calvert County. There was no examination about the Court house; indeed, there was no one present excepting the officers of the Court and the parties.

After the case had been disposed of, Wm. M. Bull, Esq., came into Court, and stated that he had been employed by the friends of Jacob to defend him.

Judge Kane remarked that the case had been heard, and that he had remanded the fugitive to the custody of his master.

The counsel asked if it was not unusual for cases to be heard so early in the morning.

Judge Kane.—There is no rule of Court which fixes a time for the hearing of cases, and they are generally held to suit the convenience of the Court and the parties. In the fugitive slave cases, there is often an attempt made to interfere with the execution of the law, and for that reason they should be heard so closely in view of it.

These want of thrift and foresight have caused the whole country in an awful condition.

"I am free to confess," wrote the Hon. Sam Pearson, Judge of Probate, of Chambers county, Alabama, to the editor of the Montgomery Journal,

"that I had no idea of the destitution that prevails in this country. Why, sir, what do you think of a widow and her children living for three days and nights on boiled weeds, called pepper grass?"

He states in the same letter that the Commissioners' Court were obliged to contribute to the destitute of that region. The Dalton (Georgia) Times, about the same period, said, "Many slaves, without any care or the means to procure any food, are now starving for lack of food. Poor men are offering to work for a peck of corn a day. If one comes with a mule, if I part with the little I have."

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Nor is it true that the free workman has no recourse in adverse seasons, but starvation and ruin.

If a prudent man at all, he lays up in the years of plenty for the years of famine, and when sickness or party of trade fall upon him, he has very often the wherewithal to await a better time.

He has his house over his head, his little plot of ground, his cellar well supplied; and in the case, where the lowest interests are apt to accumulate, he has not unfreely money in the bank.

It is estimated that the savings institutions of this state contain some thirty millions of dollars, invested from the surplus of working people, for the most part;

and, at a pinch, this ring-necked country would prove no inconsiderable reliance to them.

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into the sluggish ears of our people, when they lie down, and when they rise up. It should be thundered into their obtuse hearing during their hours of business or pleasure, until they learned and practiced the great truth, that man is *spirit*, *not all his instruments*, and until they were ready to — sing it to the wind, — the parchment wall that binds us from the least of human kind."

Did Moses add anything new to his "Thus saith the Lord, let my people go that they may serve me"? when he bore that oft-repeated message to the hardened Pharaoh? Nothing new except a few and a more fearful curse for every disregarded command. And yet his message, short and simple though it was, proved effectual. And can we as a nation hope to escape curses dark and fearful, far worse than those famous "plagues of Egypt", if we still persist in disobeying the calls of down-trodden millions, who are suffering at our hands a bondage far more cruel than the children of Israel suffered in Egypt. Is there a God of justice who rules above, and will he let us go unpunished? — And can we of the North still our conscience by saying that "we have no right to meddle with slaves in the states, nor right to secede from the Territories, that the Constitution guarantees to the slaveholder the right of property in his fellow beings, and we have no right or power to interfere"; and with this quietus upon our souls, go on rating with the demagogues, know-nothings or "black republicans" (black enough politically, almighty they) — stirring this, or that or the other candidate to the presidency, all to "save the Union," when the Union is not worth saving. Shall we do this while thousands of our fellow beings are wading through a "red sea" to find freedom, or bidding grace beneath its ebbing flood?

They did arrest some Free State men down at Fort Scott yesterday, for treason; and while attempting to arrest others were fired on and the deputy U. S. Marshal was killed. His name was Little, and he was a member of the Bogus Leavenworth Calves Convention and went home, as others did to raise an excitement, call in the troops and thus crush the people. But the Free State Legislature has enacted a Militia Law, and created officers, and now have the Territory under our own military and civil officers. Gen. Lane has ordered down one artillery company to Fort Scott, this morning, to aid in rescuing the Free State prisoners who are held there, and also to do such other things as may appear best. It is yet uncertain what they will do. One hundred U. S. troops, it is reported, started from Fort Leavenworth, yesterday for the seat of war. Gov. Walker's policy would have saved the country from another winter's war. But Buchanan has decided against us and we are resolved to resist, and the war has begun. If the U. S. troops remain in their quarters the whole difficulty will be settled in one month. If they interfere, as formerly, it may continue for years, for we never intend to submit to the despotism of slave power, that now governs the nation. Liberty or Death, ring throughout Kansas, and Liberty will triumph if we die in its defense.

P. S.—A message has just arrived from Douglas stating that a company of ten hundred Irish Atchitons, entered Campion at mid-day, yesterday and shot dead in the street a distinguished Free State man, and then passed on to the river and crossed over to Missouri.

Stanton is dismissed, and to-day Mr. Denver has received his commission as Secretary of Kansas and ex-officio Governor. We suppose him to be in sympathy with the Border Ruffians. A.

same day. This aroused the people, and on the several piers, and grown wealthy in the business started for Washington yesterday, to secure the contest for the coming year. As he is a New England man by birth; a slaveholder and violent propagandist by practice, and spent a great deal of time and money in aiding the Border Ruffians in invasion of Kansas, he is certainly a most "proper and fit man" for the contract.

CRAYON.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., 2 P. M., Dec. 21.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

DEAR SIR.—The Free State men here participated in the election, only so far as to witness the voting and challenge votes. Many Missourians have crossed at the Ferry opposite the city, and some of them have voted, after swearing in their voices. The form of the oath administered is, "Are you at this instant an inhabitant of this Territory?" Four of these Missourians have been arrested for false voting. Judge Lecompte has issued a writ of habeas corpus for their release. Some of our boys have taken possession of the Ferry boat, and will not permit the Missourians to return to their horses on the opposite bank. They have sent runners for aid to the Fort and to Kickapoo. Calm and many of his tribe are here, and very much excited.

P. M.—Two companies of United States soldiers have been brought and stationed about the post, and whoever votes has to march between the lines! Missourians voting in Kansas!! And the United States army guarding the border!!! What a mockery of true democracy!!!! Some of our citizens went in a body and took possession of a lot of muskets which had been lying in Capt. A. B. Miller's store, since they were used last year in the murder of Phillips, by this same villain Miller. With these they have been parading the streets with file and drum led by Mr. Diaz, one of our merchants. Loud and hearty cheers were given and returned by the citizens and soldiers. The most intense excitement prevails.

J. C. D.

S. P. M.—The indignation of a free and outraged people is thoroughly aroused. John Calhoun was this evening hung in effigy, and then burned in effigy, and then burned in front of the Planter's Hotel, in which the dictator and most of the rascals were engaged. This evening the notorious Elly Moore was shot through the leg by a German whom he had insulted. In all this excitement the Free State men kept perfect order, and at no time did they contemplate interfering with the voting.

From the New York Tribune

We give an account a few days since of an elaborate report by a Committee of the South Carolina Legislature in favor of the revival of the African slave trade. The same subject is also before the Legislature of Texas, having been brought up by a joint resolution introduced into the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Slaves and Slavery. Mr. John Henry Brown, the author of this resolution, seems fully impressed with the dogma maintained by some ultra Abolitionists of the North, that the Church is the corner stone of American Slavery. Not content like Brigham Young and the Mormons, to rest upon the example of the patriarchs of the Old Testament, Mr. Brown presses the New Testament and the Apostle Paul also into the service.

There is a split among the children of Abraham in New York, the progressive Israelites have new organ, a choir, and ladies in the synagogue, after the Christian fashion, while the old schoolarians of old, with their hats on, and keep the women of old isolated in the gallery.

The Indians.—It is said that various Indian tribes have offered their services to the Federal Government to assist in the war against the Mormons. The Sioux Indians have offered nine hundred warriors for this purpose.

DUDLEY MANN'S PROJECT.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act incorporating the Southern Virginia Navigation Company, in accordance with the scheme of A. Dudley Mann for establishing a steamship line between the waters of Virginia and of England. The purpose is to make Southern commerce and trade with Europe more independent of the North. The capital stock of the Company is to be two millions, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and may be increased to five millions, if necessary. Norfolk will probably be the port selected in carrying out this enterprise, should the requisite amount of stock be taken.

THE LEAVING OF A GOVERNOR.—The Governor of Kansas and a short-lived race—real political ephemera. Gov. No. 1, A. H. Reeder, reached Kansas Oct. 6th, 1854—removed July 1st, 1855. Term of service ten months.

Gov. No. 2, John S. Shannon, reached Kansas Sept. 1st, 1855—removed Aug. 21st, 1856. Term of service thirteen months. Shannon being the most infamous of all territorial governors known to history, retained office longest of any of the Executives.

Gov. No. 3, John W. Geary, reached Kansas Sept. 1st, 1856, returned March, 1857. Term of service about seven months.

Gov. No. 4, Robert J. Walker, reached Kansas May 24th, 1857, resigned Dec. 7th, 1857. Term of service, little over seven months.

DEMOCRATS IN LUCAS.—Mr. Joshua R. Giddings is said to be well again, but unable to participate in debate. That's lucky.—Post.

It is lucky for the Democrats, for nothing puts them in greater distress than the mortified sensations which they received from the disastrous old champion of the Western Reserve, when he is able to administer them. The joy of the Post reminds us of the soap of a boy who said he was darning his dad had the rheumatism, "cause now the old man couldn't lick him."—Bee.

Having thus grounded themselves on the Bible, these resolutions next proceed to set out the remorse of the negroes "from a state of degradation, slavery and barbarian wretchedness in their native African wilds, to the condition of subjugation to the white race on this continent," "as their greatest known good as a people, and also a great good to all the rest of the world," all attempts hitherto made at their emancipation or elevation as total failure; and the existing institution of Slavery in this country as the great corner stone of republican standing, "in bold antagonists alike to aristocracy and agrarianism, in despotic and aristocratic by law and fact," sustaining by just laws and good government, the stability of republican institutions and the rights of man to self-government, as proclaimed by our forefathers of 1776."

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BUGLE AND THE BODKIN.

FRIAR JOHN D'ALMEIDA.

The following poem is that read by Mr. Charles Mackay, before the St. Andrew's Society last week, and which he announced was not finished for this meeting.

THE MEN OF THE NORTH.

France as its sunlight, the East may be proud; Of its gay gaudy hoar, and its skies without clouds; And as its breeze, the beautiful West May smile like the valleys that simple its breast; The South may rejoice in the Vine and the Palm; In the groves where the midnight is sleepy with balm;

East though they be,

There's an soul in the sea; The home of the leviathan and the Least of the tree; Heart ye land! let our about echo forth!

The lords of the world are the men of the North;

Cold though our season and dull though our skies There's a might in our arms and a fire in our eyes; Dauntless and patient—to dare and to do— Our watchword is "Duty," our maxim is "through;" Winter and storm only serve us the more, And chill not the heart if they creep through the door;

Strong shall we be,

In our lot of the sea.

The home of the brave and the boast of the free; First as the rock, when the storm breaketh forth, We stand in our courage, the men of the North.

Sunbeams that ripen the olive and vine, In the face of the slave and the coward may shine; Roses may blossom where Freedom decays, And wine be a growth of the sun's brightest ray;

Naught though the harvest we reap from the soil, Yet virtue and health are the children of Toil.

Proud let us be,

Of our lot of the sea.

The home of the brave and the boast of the free, Men with true hearts, let our fame echo forth;

O, these are the fruits that we grow in the North.

THE LION AND THE MISSIONARY.

The "Royal Beast" is an immense humbug. Thousands of years of impulsive lying in his soul, and the influences of law, of poetry of fable, of history, of heraldry, and of art, have crowned a shaggy rump, King of Beasts and fourth rate fighter, Monarch of the Forests. Bounding and snarling denoted his loquacity at first, and took each of them a just jerk at his crown, the one disposed to throw it elephantrously, and the other to toss it on the horn of the rhinoceros. The South Missionary, living some now returns from a promenade of Africa, half way up and entirely across it, and deposits the Lion from his throne and rolls him down in common dirt, in a fashion seemly to behold in the case of any humbug, but delectable in the instance of a sane regal.

To begin with—it is not possible to distinguish between the roar of an Ostrich and the roar of a Lion! Livingstone, after years of familiarity with the sounds made by this silent host of birds, could tell with certainty from the roaring of the old bull, only by knowing that the Ostrich roars by day and the Lion by night. All the European travellers and hunters in Africa, whose opinions Livingstone asked on this point, concurred in saying that they knew no difference in the sounds ~~between animals were all distinct~~. The natives were won over to believe that they could detect a variation between the commensurateness of the roaring of each. That there should be a doubt between royal thunder and the squeak of a jackal!

Livingstone well establishes the fact, too, that this false occupant of the Royal Throne eats man only by necessity of disease, and through the compulsion of infirmity. He dare not prey upon villages in his youth and vigor. When his teeth are worn and he becomes too old to catch game in the woods, he sneaks around, finds, and comes down to mutton and goat flesh and duds in hunger the courage to leap upon children and women in the dark. His footprints about the village pens lead the bushman to say, "The teeth are decayed—soon he will kill men." They immediately turn out and kill him. Frequently his old kingship is found to be in such diabolical extremities, as to be catching mice for food and even dining off of graves.

The aspect of Man's foot is in general sufficient to make this Monarch turn tail upon a village. This fear of the true King of the globe has been frequently authenticated in the most illustrious among the paroxysms of hunger in the reigns of terrors. By devouring their own young. The rule is [he has exceptions of course] that in the first day there is not the smallest atom of meat which are molested, attacking a man, nor in bright moonlight, but either except they be inspired by their breeding affection. Then they have all their dangers. Encountered in the day time, they have but a second or two, gnawing—they jump and pounce, and slowly walk away, a bold, fierce, looking confidently at their victim—then he begins to run, and then he thinks himself out of sight, faints, gives leg-hold and bounds away like a greyhound.

His approach to man is never king-like, but always catlike. He is evidently a weak thing. He knows not fear, and has an instinctive expectation of tears and pinions. A horse bitten in a stomp, an ox tied to a waggon, or a sheep packed to a wolf, all the rascals, fears with trepidation. Newsgate and punishment. He dares not spring out of his bushes quaking the night with fear, nor in the edge of his ashes and going curling to sleep.

The test of courage, throughout Africa, is not the hunting of this false and fraudulent pretender to royal character, but of the truly imperial lion.

The hunt always develops the superiorty of civilized man over savages. Notes taken in Livingston, at Koleberg, of the results of elephant hunts by combined parties of Griquas, Bushmen, Dutch Boers, and English Officers, gave an average of one animal killed per man in the native, two each for the Boers, and twenty each for the Englishmen. This was the more remarkable as the natives and Boers, employed dogs and assistants, while the English employed neither. But these fixed their game at only thirty yards distance. The others sped always at the greatest distance of a hundred yards or more. All, etc. etc.

THE RICHEST MAN IN ENGLAND.

Spalding McKenzie, the literary editor of the Philadelphia Press, who is well acquainted with the history of the wealthy and titled Englsih families, says the Marquis of Westminster, formerly Earl Grosvenor, is the wealthiest man in Great Britain. His property, mostly real estate in London and in the counties of Cheshire and Dorsetshire, is estimated at £2,000,000 sterling, equal to one hundred million dollars. More than half of this sum has accrued to him in the last fifty years, and is rapidly increasing by the erection of buildings which have been constructed in conformity with great taste. A large tract of land, including his country seat, has been added to the Marquis' property, mostly real estate in London and in the counties of Cheshire and Dorsetshire, is estimated at £2,000,000 sterling, equal to one hundred million dollars. 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